

# Missiskoui

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

VOL. 2.

## POETRY.

### THE LAST EVE OF SUMMER.

'Tis the last eve of Summer  
In silence profound,  
O'er field and o'er forest  
Now closing around.  
Farewell to the pleasures  
Which round us have played;  
Farewell to the summer,  
Its sunshine and shade.

The husbandman's labors  
Have met their reward;  
The harvest is gathered,  
The garner is stored;  
The orchard is blushing,  
The cornfield is pale,  
The foliage is drooping;  
Its verdure must fall.

The cricket is singing  
Its requiem alone,  
O'er the season departed  
Its shrill notes make moan;  
The nightingale's warblings  
Strike faint on the ear,  
With song more melodious  
Its close drawing near.

Farewell to the summer,  
Its sunshine and shade,  
By the whisp'ring of nature  
Its requies is said;  
Farewell its green drapery  
That curtained the wood;  
Farewell all its pleasures  
Of field and of flood.

And oh, may life's summer,  
Whose solstic is near,  
Glide as gently to autumn,  
As that of the year;  
And may wasting age gathering  
Rich fruits of the past,  
Be shrouded in honor  
Serenely at last.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

### JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE.

Tuesday 27th Sept. 1836.

One o'clock, P. M.

The house attended upon his Excellency with the address, to which he made the following answer:—

Mr. Speaker, and

Gentlemen of the house of Assembly,  
I thank you for the address and I shall take care that in pursuance of the promise made in my speech from the throne, no time shall be lost in laying before you the answer of our most gracious Sovereign, to your address of last session, on the state of the Province. I shall at the same time cause to be communicated, the other documents, which his Majesty has commanded to be presented to you.

Castle of St. Lewis.

Quebec, 27th Sept. 1836.

On motion of Mr. Morin, the said answer was referred to the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Province.

Adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday 27th Sept. 1836.

Five o'clock P. M.

GOSFORD, GOVERNOR IN CHIEF.

In pursuance of the intention expressed in his speech at the opening of the present session, the Governor in Chief transmits to the House of Assembly a copy of the answer which the King has graciously pleased to return to the Address on the State of the Province; voted to his Majesty by the Assembly during their last session; together with a copy of the Instructions under which the Governor in Chief assumed the government of the Province, and of those addressed to himself and his Colleagues in the Royal Commission.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec,

27th Sept. 1836.

Copy No. 87.

Downing Street, 7th June 1836.

MY LORD.—His Majesty having had under his consideration the address of the House of General Assembly of Lower Canada on the state of public affairs in that Province, has commanded me to convey to the house, through your lordship, the following answer:

The King contemplates with deep regret the ill success of his Majesty's efforts to remove from the minds of the Representatives of the people of Lower Canada, those distrusts and jealousies with which they appear unfortunately to have been affected. Conscious, however, that his measures have been dictated by an earnest solicitude for the welfare of all classes of his Canadian Subjects, unmixt with any motive of a less just and liberal character, his Majesty awaits with tranquillity the result of this long and painful discussion, assured that when the misconceptions of the moment shall have passed away his labors for the prosperity of Lower Canada will be repaid by the confidence of the inhabitants of that province, of whatever class or national origin.

His Majesty is sustained and encouraged in these hopes by observing that the



# Standard.

J. D. GILMAN, PRINTER.

FREELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1836.

NO. 27.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

GOVERNMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

MISSISSKOUÍ.

stocking, and displaying a foot that beggared all description, grinned in the face of the astonished Dr. exclaiming... 'Gie me the guinea! I know'd it! wash'd 't other fore I come here l'—N. H. Gaz.

Mr. N. M. Rothschild will give £20,000 per annum to his widow, with his house in Piccadilly and that purchased by him from the princess Amelia, and all the furniture, plate and jewels: £120,000 to each of his daughters; £1000 to each of his wife's brothers, and £500 to each of her sisters. £10,000 to Mr. Choen, one of the executors; some charitable donations; and the residue to be equally divided between his four sons, who are to continue the business exactly as heretofore, in conjunction with the houses in Vienna, Frankfurt and Paris.

The Lord Mayor of London was fined two pounds, by one of the police magistrates, for allowing two casks to encumber the foot path in front of his house for a short time.

*The Benevolence of a Miser.*—Early in life, Mr. Robert Gordon, a gentleman of good birth and family, determined to relieve the indigence of decayed merchants, a class whose poverty is embittered by the recollection of better days, by endowing an institution for the education and maintenance of their sons. To do this he adopted a life of self-denial and privation; scorned and laborious days. He resided in a miserable garret, without attendance; he used to pick up every trifle on the street that would turn to account, and so warm himself and save a fire. The cold winter nights he would walk through his room with a bag full of stones on his back. After his death the little bits of twine he had collected off the streets sold for several pounds. He left an endowment of £10,000 in Aberdeen, known by the name of Robert Gordon's Hospital. Is not this heroism? (Book of Table Talk.)

For the Christian Guardian.

*Awful Warning to drunkards.*—On the 13th August ult., in the Township of Fitzroy, an unmarried man named Archibald Drummond, from Glengary, about 34 years of age, went along with others to assist a Mr. Kennedy Elliott at what is vulgarly called a 'logging bee.' During the forenoon he drank large quantities of ardent spirits, and at the dinner hour tarried unobservedly behind the rest of the men where they were at work. After dinner a person went in search of him, who found him, awful to relate, in a burning log-heap, with all his clothes reduced to ashes, and his neck, arms, back, thighs, and legs burned in a horrible manner, especially his thighs and legs, a considerable part of the flesh being consumed to cinders. The wretched man lay for some time in a state of insensibility; but when towards evening he recovered a little from the stupor produced, not by the effects of the fire, but by intoxication, he began to cry for more liquor, which he continued to do for some days. I called to see him some days after the accident, when he told me that he had no recollection whatever of falling into the fire, or of being taken out of it. He was without exception the most miserable object I ever beheld. Various means were used for his recovery, but also to no purpose. The unhappy man lingered in this state for about two weeks, a horrid spectacle of the dreadful effects of intoxication, till death signed his discharge and terminated his bodily sufferings.

Such then is the fearful consequence of inebriety. Alas, alas! how many thousands like him has it brought to a premature grave! Let drunkards and tipplers beware, and reflect upon the evil and dangers to which they expose themselves; and remember though drunkenness may appear sweet in the commission, that in the end it 'biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.' 'The wages of sin is death.' Be not deceived; drunkards shall not inherit the Kingdom of God.

ERYTNICAM.  
Carlton Place, 15th Sept. 1836.

*It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.*—After the battle of Saratoga, General Arnold met Sergeant Thorp, who had lost a leg in the action:

'Well, Sergeant,' said the general, 'you and I have been unfortunate.'

'Not at all, sir,' said the sergeant, 'my expenses are reduced.'

'Indeed!'

'Yes sir; I found it hard work to get a living before, and now I shall have but one stocking and shoe to buy.'

Arnold laughed, and limped off to his tent to finish his letter to Harry Clinton.

*Horrible Atrocity.*—We are informed by several gentlemen from Columbia, Chicot county, that on Monday evening, after the election closed, a man by the name of Bunch was taken and hung by the citizens of that place. The cause which led to the infliction of such summary punishment, we are told was owing to the unlawful conduct of B. He claimed the right to vote which was refused him by the Judges, owing to his being a colored man. Bunch took umbrage at this rejection, and resorted to violent measures.

During the affray, Dr. Webb, a highly respectable citizen, was stabbed several times, the wounds are supposed to be mortal. This so incensed the citizens, that Bunch was taken up and hung. We forbear to make any comments, as the whole affair will no doubt be fully and fairly investigated.—*Helena (Ark.) Jour.*

*Another Steamboat Robbery.*—Our correspondents, the Messrs. Topliff, under date of yesterday noon, inform us that a bag containing thirty nine thousand dollars in gold, has been stolen from the steamboat Rhode Island. It was put into the captain's cabin on Monday afternoon while the boat lay at the wharf in this city, intended for the Fulton bank Boston, and is believed to have been taken from the cabin before the boat left the wharf. The loss was not discovered until the boat had left Newport on its way to Providence.

*Indications of an early Winter.*—We were visited this morning with a very sharp snow storm, which at an early hour caused our streets to have a most wintry appearance, and good fires became absolutely necessary. The weather has been very cold for some time, and the green crops must have suffered accordingly, to a very great extent.—*Hamilton Gaz.*

The municipality of New Orleans have authorized the poisoning of all dogs running at large in that city, by scattering in the streets poisoned sausages.

Doubtful. But if true, the municipality deserve the execration of the community. What would prevent children—but especially the famishing poor—from eating the sausages thus thrown in their streets? We cannot believe the story, though we cut the extract from a respectable paper. No set of men, endowed with common sense or common humanity, could have authorized or directed such an indiscreet project.—*Buffalo Whig & Journal.*

*Wooden Cucumber Seeds.*—A chap in England, it is said, has been selling large quantities of an article which he called the seed of the 'Patagonian Cabbage tree,' at the rate of twenty shillings sterling for a package of twenty seeds. He represented the tree as 'growing higher than a Lombardy poplar, and that each tree would feed seven oxen & a hundred sheep.' And as an additional inducement to purchase, he further represented, that the wool of a sheep fed on the produce of this extraordinary tree, though previously ever so coarse, would soon become finer than that of the Cashmere goat! To back his representation, he made use of the name of Mr. Coke, the celebrated English agriculturist. It is not stated whether the ingenious owner is an Englishman or a Yankee. The trick has the flavour somewhat of wooden nutmegs!—*Ib.*

#### FOREIGN.

We have later dates from Spain, which give us several items of interest.

Louis Philippe was at Paris on the 23d, with the Queen. The King has received from the Pope a brief congratulation on his late escape from assassination.

The King of Naples was to leave Paris on the 29th for Marseilles, where he was to remain some time prior to his departure for home.

*Important Rumor.*—One of the passengers in the Erie, reports that there had been a third attack upon the King of France. Nothing is said of such a fact, or such a rumour, in the Paris or Havre journals.

*Geneva, 17th August.*—Of the 700 or 800 Poles who came into the Jura in April, 1833, scarcely twenty remain upon whose concurrence any foreign conspirators can rely. All the rest have either returned into France to reside permanently there, or to proceed into other countries, or else have engaged, in some profitable employment in Switzerland, giving up all connection with the emigrants from other countries, and making themselves respected, for the last three years, by their good conduct.

Fifty refugees left about the 19th, for France, without waiting for a forcible expulsion, which was preparing for them. About 500 refugees still remain.

*Madrid.*—Our news from Madrid is to the 18th of August, which represents that capital to be yet in a very distracted state. The reigning influence, it is said, is that of terrorism, supported by a military revolution.

The Queen, intimidated by the cries of the soldiery, delivered up to a brutal drunkenness, has been forced, as it were, momentarily to abdicate her Sovereign power.

Already, all the persons attached to the Isturitz Ministry, or known

to their moderate opinions, have been compelled, in order to escape the outrages or the blows of some salaried assassins, to leave Madrid, or to keep carefully concealed.

Disorder reigns throughout. All the functionaries of State, that took part with the ancient Government, have deserted Madrid.

It is not believed that the new cabinet can repress the thirst for vengeance which has seized upon particular classes of individuals. A demand is made that an example be made of the old Ministry who have just gone out of office.

The constitution of 1812, by virtue of a decree of her Majesty, has been published in the Gazette Extraordinaire, with the accustomed solemnities.

*Bayonne August 18th.*—Accounts from Bayonne of the 18th instant, state that the Carlists are suffering from an extreme dearth. Several months' pay are due to the troops, who desert by bands, and return to their homes, where, likewise, they are called by the labors of the field. This double cause has, it is said, made a considerable reduction in the forces of Don Carlos, and it is believed, that at this time Villa-real has not more than 10,000 or 12,000 men at his disposal. It is stated that Tafallo and Lumber have proclaimed the constitution of 1812. Gen. Lebeau, we hear, has captured the military chest of one of

the carlist corps, in which was upwards of 10,000 fr. in Spanish gold.

*Bayonne, 20th August.*—The Phare de Bayonne of the 20th inst., has the following:—A letter of the 14th from Pampluna announces that the Carlists are without funds to enable them to purchase provisions, and therefore have been driven to lay violent hands on the stores of their contractors. This letter adds that the Junta of Navarre has taken this measure upon the suggestion of the wealthy inhabitants, who hope thereby to escape the contributions with which they were threatened. Brigadier Iribarren commander of the cavalry of Ribera, has proclaimed the constitution of 1812 at Lerin and Laraga, with the 2d regiment of light cavalry.

*Valencia.*—When the last mail left, Valencia was in a state of consternation, subjected to a Junta composed of obscure persons, who found great difficulty in organizing the Government. The town had been entered by 500 men, the constitution of 1812 was proclaimed, while the magistrates and the Captain-General, with 1,700 men, retired to Murviedro.

*Barcelona, 20th August.*—At Barcelona, the people were still restrained by Gen. Mina. But on the 12th, in the evening, a threatening address to the queen was signed, demanding the dismissal and arrest of M. Isturitz, an assembling of the Cortes on the 20th inst., and a popular administration. Two deputies were sent off the following day to present the address accompanied by the nine procuradores of the province.

*Interesting from Africa.*—A late letter from Algiers says that affairs in Africa are to be carried on with great vigour. There are to be 30,000 French troops and 9,000 natives employed, who will be distributed nearly in the following manner, at Algiers there were to be 9000 troops, and in the neighbourhood 1500, with 1000 more in two entrenched camps. Added to these there is to be a moveable force of 5000 at Algiers, and 5000 more at Oran. A letter from Oran of the 5th August, says, that the French force is wholly inefficient for the duties required of them.

*The Cholera.*—The German Correspondents gives a letter of the 10th instant, from Pesth in which it is stated that the cholera still continues to make progress, but has no where shewn itself so intense as in 1831. At that time it took off in many towns a fifth part of the population; but at Pesth, where it appeared first four months ago, only from 400 to 500 victims have been reckoned; a small number compared to the whole population, which is 85,000.

On the 17th, Gen. Lebeau, the new commandant of the French auxiliary Legion attacked the Carlists, whose battalions were on the line of the frontier, and beat them back on the Bastan and the Velzama, after having killed and taken prisoners a considerable number of their men. He also carried and destroyed the works of the Carlists at Engui, and took possession of their magazines.

The advices from Spain are of a painfully interesting character. The constitution of 1812 has indeed been proclaimed, but its proclamation seems to be every where attended with violence, tumult, anarchy and bloodshed. The Queen acts under the influence of terror, and all against whom the soldiery and excited people bear animosity are obliged to fly for their lives. The members of the late Cabinet have all sought safety in a precipitate departure, or in close concealment. General Quesada, the Commandant of Madrid, has been assassinated by some of the National Guards. The day previous to the proclamation of the Constitution, there was sharp fighting in the streets of Madrid between some of the regular troops and parties of the National Guard, in which several of the former were wounded. The arrival of the Queen and Regent from San Ildefonso put an end to these disturbances, but the existing state of tranquillity was not expected to endure.

The death of M. Rayneval, French Ambassador at Madrid, until about two months since, when he solicited his recall, is announced; it is said that he will be succeeded by Marshal Molitor.

The meeting of the Spanish Cortes was to take place on the 20th of August.

The constitution of 1812 had been proclaimed at Valencia without disturbance. By this time, it is no doubt in force throughout Spain, with the exception, probably, of Navarre and the Basque Provinces.

There had been some disturbances at Barcelona.

A telegraphic despatch states that on the 17th, General Lebeau, the new commander of the French Legion, attacked and defeated the Carlists, destroyed their works at Engui, and took possession of their magazines.

The forces of Don Carlos are said to be suffering severely from want of provisions, and numbers of them leaving the ranks and returning to their houses, in order to get in the harvest.

The quarrel between France and Switzerland, or rather the canton of Basle, seems to be growing serious. We are not advised as to the origin and cause of the difficulty, which appears to be of an individual rather than a national character.

Marshal Clausel was expected at Algiers early in September, intending, it is said, to prosecute the war with great vigour. Three thousand French troops and ten thousand Arabs were to be employed.

The *Courier de Lyons*, on the authority of a letter from Rome, announces that the son of Lucien Buonaparte, who was im-

prisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, has been secretly removed.

The following address, numerously and respectfully signed, was on Monday presented to the Lord Bishop, by a deputation of gentlemen. His Lordship's answer is subjoined:

To the Hon. and Rt. Revd. Father in God, Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec.

MY LORD—

We, the undersigned Members of the Church of England, beg leave most respectfully to address Your Lordship on the occasion of your approaching departure from this diocese.

Under any circumstances we should have cherished sentiments of deep regret that in the course of divine providence your absence from the Province should become necessary; but additional and new intensity is given to our feelings of heartfelt sympathy and sorrow, when we understand that that necessity arises, in the present instance, from the state of your Lordship's health.

We had indulged an earnest hope that the mercy of God would still have blessed the Church with the presiding and paternal care of one, whose faithful zeal and godly simplicity, in feeding the flock of Christ, have been so closely blended with her history in Canada for nearly thirty years. But this ardent hope is not permitted to be realised in the all wise appointment of the Great Head of the Church. To Him, therefore, in deep submission to His will, we commend your Lordship, with our earnest prayer that He will not only keep you in all your ways, but also, so overrule the absence which we now deplore, as to make it instrumental in affording us a fresh occasion of thankfulness on again beholding you restored to us with renewed ability to spread the Redeemer's Kingdom in this land. May He who is the Great Shepherd and Bishop of all our souls,—He whose free salvation you have so diligently laboured to proclaim, still make you an example to the flock,—still give you peace in God the Saviour, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

With feelings of veneration and regard, Your Lordship's attached and Faithful Servants.

Gentlemen,—Your kind and Christian Address affords me much satisfaction. My residence amongst you has always been marked by your kindness and attention.

All things come to an end; advancing years and increasing infirmities have made me of late more than ever, unequal to the duties of my office, and I am very thankful to Almighty God for the assistance afforded to myself and the Church by the appointment of Dr. Mountain to the See of Montreal.

I leave you with regret; in the hope, however, that the mercy of God may permit me, in answer to your prayers and mine, to return with restored health and strength. I shall not cease to remember you in my prayers, and I hope to be remembered by you in yours.

Permit me affectionately to remind you that sooner or, later, we must all pass to the presence of Almighty God—that death and judgment await us all—and that the blood and righteousness of the Lord Jesus Christ will alone avail then. God grant unto us all for Christ's sake, that through the power of the Holy Ghost, we may all be found in Him, to the praise of the glory of His grace! God grant it!

The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.

On Saturday last the Reverend the Clergy of the Church of England resident in Quebec, with his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal at their head, waited upon the Lord Bishop of Quebec in their robes to present the following Address previous to his Lordship leaving Canada:

To the Honorable and Right Reverend Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec.

MY LORD,

We the Clergy of the Church of England in Quebec, having received the announcement of your Lordship's intention to proceed immediately to England for the benefit of your health, cannot refrain from offering to you that parting tribute of affection and respect, which did not the suddenness of your departure render it impossible we are certain that you would receive from the Clergy of your Diocese at large and the flock over which they preside.

It would be as foreign to our own principles as it would be displeasing to your Lordship, to approach you with the language of flattery employed in the world; but we cannot withhold an expression of our deep thankfulness to God that in the midst of many difficulties and discouragements attaching to the church establishment in the Canadas, he has set over us a prelate eminently willing to spend and to be spent and has crowned your ceaseless labours with a happy measure of success.

We must also be indulged in making our acknowledgements for multiplied instances of kindness and consideration which we have personally experienced at your hands.

It is our prayer to God through Christ for ourselves, that he would graciously shed down upon us, a portion of that Spirit who has guided & animated your Lordship in your course, and that we may be enabled so to walk as we have you for a living example before our eyes. And it is our prayer in behalf of your Lordship that he would now be with you across the deep, and bless you in your visit to the mother country. Happy indeed, shall we esteem ourselves, should you be permitted to return with a renovation of health & strength; but should this blessing be denied to us, it will be our consolation to retain the full and assured hope that a crown of righteousness is laid up for you through him whom you have served, and whose great salvation you have felt it your glory to proclaim.

We commend ourselves and our labours to your faithful prayers, and remain, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servants and Sons in the ministry of the Gospel of Christ.

(Signed,) G. J. Montreal, Rector of Quebec.

E. W. Sewell, Minister of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity.

George Mackie, Curate of Quebec.

Joseph Brown, evening lecturer in the Cathedral Church, Quebec.

R. R. Burrage, Missionary at Aubigny, Pointe Levi, &c. &c. &c.

W. Anderson, Officiating Minister at William Henry, &c.

S. S. Strong, acting Chaplain to H. M. Forces.

Harvey Vachell, Missy Socy. Prop. Gos. Des. Set.

R. Knight, Missionary at Frampton, Standon, &c.

To which his Lordship made the following reply:

The House of Assembly having, by resolution, on the 13th of November last, appointed Etienne Parent, Esquire, to be their Law clerk, an office hitherto nominated by commission from the Crown, the Governor in chief feels it his duty to communicate to the House a copy of a despatch which he has received from the Secretary of State for the colonies since the close of the last Session, directing him to take the earliest opportunity of requesting the House to state, for his Majesty's information the reasons which induced them to deviate in the present instance from the course uniformly observed on similar occasions.

The Governor in chief has, therefore, to request that the House will put it in his power to afford his Majesty the desired information.

Castle of St. Lewis,

Quebec, 30th Sept., 1836.

Copy—No. 50.

DOWNING STREET, 10th Feb., 1836.

MY LORD—I have received your Lordship's Despatch of the 7th Dec., No. 20, on the subject of the appointment of Mr. Etienne Parent as Law clerk to the House of General Assembly of Lower Canada.

Although the House would seem in this instance to have deviated from the usage of the Province in corresponding cases, yet I approve your Lordship's tacit acquiescence in the proceeding until his Majesty's pleasure should be known. Under the peculiar circumstances of the moment it would have been highly inexpedient to provoke a controversy with the Assembly upon a question in which the difference respecting the form only, and not the substance, of the measure to be taken.

I admit, however, that the question of form was not unimportant. It recognized and gave expression to principles which may be extended to other and more serious cases.

If, as your Lordship's Statement induces me to conclude, the King has the constitutional and lawful right to nominate the serjeant at arms, the clerk of the house, and the law clerk of the assembly, then, although it might as you observe, be difficult or impossible to enforce that right in opposition to their will; yet I cannot discover in that circumstance any sufficient reason why it should not be asserted. The house of assembly of Lower Canada will not, I am convinced, avail itself of the powers which it derives from the Constitution in such a manner as to defeat the privileges which the same constitution has conferred on his Majesty. The rights of the King and those of the assembly are alike held in trust for the common benefit of the people at large, and an encroachment effected by the exercise of powers on either side, will be equally hostile to the public interest.

Your Lordship will, therefore, take the earliest opportunity of calling the attention of the assembly to this subject, & of requesting them to state for his Majesty's information, the reasons which induced them to deviate in the case of Mr. Parent's appointment, from the course uniformly observed on similar occasions. You will assure them that his Majesty will weigh with most respectful attention such remarks as they may be pleased to lay before him on the subject.

In the mean time, and until His Majesty's further pleasure shall be known, your lordship will suspend the exercise of the apparent title of the crown to appoint a Law clerk to the assembly, but without waiving any right which may ultimately appear to be vested in his Majesty. If a vacancy should occur in either of the two offices of Serjeant at arms and of clerk of the house, your lordship will adhere to the usages which have formerly been observed on the vacancy of those offices. If the assembly should object to that course of proceeding, you will, in terms corresponding with those which I have already used, invite them to state the grounds of their objections; and pending any such discussion you will abstain at once from the abandonment in principle, and the exercise in practice, of the disputed right of the crown.

Your Lordship has my full sanction for communicating this Despatch to the Assembly, if they should desire it, or if you should think such a communication expedient.

I am, &c. (Signed) GLENELG.  
The Earl of GOSFORD, &c. &c. &c.  
(A true Copy.)

S. WALCOTT, Civil Sec'y.

On motion of Mr. Morin, Resolved, That his Excellency's Message, with the Documents accompanying the same, relating to the Law Clerk of this House, be taken into consideration in a Committee of privileges to be appointed by this House as soon as possible.

On motion of Mr. Blackburn, the consideration of the motion for the reception of the Petition against the election of Mr. Stuart, was deferred till to-morrow.

The house went into committee on the state of the Province and other references, and passed an address to His Excellency, which was reported and concurred in as follows:

1st To 10th paragraphs inclusive : Yeas, 58. Nays, 6.—Blackburn, Clapham, Power, Stuart, Wells, Wood.

11th paragraph, Yeas, 54, Nays, 9.—Messrs. Fraser, Marquis, and Bertrand having joined the Nays, and Mr. Simon having retired.

12th and 13th paragraphs. Yeas 57. Nays 6.

The address was then ordered to be engrossed, and to be presented by the whole House.

Saturday, 1st October, 1836.—10 o'clock,

A. M.

Mr. Viger presented the Report and

accounts of the commissioners of the Cham-  
berlain canal.

The Petition against the Election of  
Mr. Stuart, was received, and the considera-  
tion thereof deferred till the next Ses-  
sion.

3 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Morin reported that his Excellency appointed Monday next at one o'clock to receive the House with their address.

Mr. Morin presented a petition of Lud-

ger Duverney, Printer of 'La Minerve'

Newspaper, complaining of the proceedings

had against him in the Court of King's

Bench at Montreal,—to be printed.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT  
OF  
LOWER CANADA.

Council Chamber, 4th October, 1836.

THIS DAY, at three o'clock, His Excellency Lord Gosford came down in state from the Castle of St. Lewis, and the Assembly being sent for, His Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Legislature and close the Session with the following

#### SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,  
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—

There being no longer any prospects of a good result from the Message, which by the commands of our most Gracious Sovereign, I communicated a few days ago, to the House of Assembly, I hasten to put an end to this Session, and to enable you to return to your homes.

The object of convoking the present Parliament was to make a renewed effort on the part of his Majesty to restore some interval of repose to his Canadian people. I lament, however, that instead of awaiting the development of those measures which are in preparation, but which to be effectual must be matured with time and attention, a more hasty decision continues to be insisted upon, and the Province is even threatened with the abandonment, by one branch of the Legislature, of the duties confided to it by the constitution. Without dwelling on this inauspicious subject, I will merely observe that, if it be persisted in, the number of temporary acts in Lower Canada and the importance of some which are not long hence to expire, must give peculiar effect in this province to a decision which in no country endowed with powers of domestic Legislation, could be otherwise than a severe privation & source of public suffering.

Gentlemen,

In taking leave of you, I will only express the hope I am unwilling to forego, that however the political embarrassments of the country may appear to multiply around us, the inherent elements of prosperity and contentment which it contains, may triumph over all adventitious causes of difficulty.

Castle of St. Lewis,  
Quebec, 4th October, 1836.

It is requested that all letters and exchange papers for the Standard, from the United States, be addressed to UNION, Franklin Co. Vermont.

MISSISSKOUÍ STANDARD.

FREELIHBURG, OCT. 11, 1836.

The House of Assembly has risen in our estimation a thousand per cent. We really have said too many bad things of it; but then the blame rested with itself. Its previous conduct had given us reason to think that it was composed of a set of bad characters, bullies, bumbailiffs, coniachers, (or their friends,) and all sorts of wicked persons. The desperate wickedness of its conduct had created these impressions on our mind; and we rather guess that the impressions, being founded purely on its public acts, must have been just. Let us see what it has done. It has been guilty of breach of faith, by paying public monies for the support of colleges, nunneries, hospitals, &c. &c. of the 'French origin' party, while, at the same time, it has refused to allow any thing to be given to the 'English or foreign origin' population, to assist them in procuring a liberal education for their children, or medicine for their sick. It has been guilty of a misdemeanor, in frightening Lords Gosford and Glenelg in the highway of their duty to the King. It has been guilty of theft, in stealing from the King his property in the Law Clerk of the Assembly. It has been guilty of an attempt to commit a theft, by doing every endeavor to steal a bridge from the Messrs. Anderson. It has been guilty of picking the pockets of the British and Irish emigrants. It has been guilty of felony, as an accessory before the fact, because it planned and advised the crime of opening lockfast places, perpetrated by its dupe; it might also have been indicted as a principal, or actor, or 'art in part,' because it kept watch while our worthy Governor took from the

public chest the money entrusted to him by his master, and afterwards carried off the Lion's share of the robbery. It has been guilty of swindling, in obtaining money under false pretences. It has been guilty of generally riotous and disorderly conduct, in stirring up disturbance through the whole country, besides being 'habit & repute' a common liar, and keeping a house of bad fame. Such are the charges of commission, of which it has been found guilty by the country. Its crimes of omission, were the refusing to open up the country for settlement, refusing to dig canals, or to permit rail roads to be built, or lakes to be deepened. It has neglected to encourage commerce, or promote justice by passing a bankrupt law. And generally it has done almost every thing wrong, and has not done any thing right.

But 'nemo omnino turpissimus est,' which being interpreted, means he is a perfect devil who has not one good quality; so the Assembly, opening its eyes to the abandoned course it had formerly run, at the twelfth hour becomes sensible, how unworthy it is to occupy the station assigned it by its patrons, and it resigns its authority.

This effort of extreme modesty was prompted by the high respect the Assembly entertained for the Legislative Council, with which it had done business for many years, and whose integrity, after a hundred cunning attempts, it found was incorruptible.

We are aware that many blame the Assembly for the last step, many even of its own members, and declare that it was a sad thing in it to commit self murder, and rush with all its enormities on its head into the presence of the power that created it.

But we do think that its declaration not to do more business, until the Council be rendered elective, is the first dawning of that self humiliation, inspired by the knowledge of its utter worthlessness, as a companion to any honorable body, which must precede the moral regeneration of every villain. We hope that the House will maintain 'its present position,' for some time, and after wearing sackcloth and ashes, it will return to its duty, with firm resolutions of amendment.

But, seriously, what is now to be done?

The Assembly has abandoned the duties confided to it by the constitutional act, and the country is left without a legislature.

The extravagance of its impudence has reached such a height, that the creature has taken upon itself to dictate to its creator the terms, on which the act calling it into existence should have been made.

By entertaining a bill for the reform of the Legislative council, its arrogance was rendered conspicuous as its impotence. The constitutional act declared, that no act could be passed by the provincial legislature, repugnant to its provisions, but the Assembly attempted to pass one, not only repugnant to that act, but directly subversive of it.

The British Parliament ought immediately to interfere, although, we must confess, there is less expectation of that interference to be gathered from his Excellency's last speech, than there was from that at the close of the session before. From the irresolute tone of the speech, we fear that another opportunity is to be given to the French demagogues, to bully the ministry, and to insult the government of the King.

We know not what pitiful shift a pitiful cabinet may again adopt, nor what sacrifice of constitutional principle they may offer, but no shift can be more sorry than the one about 'misconception,' which the house very properly rejected, and no sacrifice of principle can be more powerfully subversive of the British constitution, than that of the prerogative of the Crown to appoint to executive offices. Did 'his Majesty's present advisers' act from true principle, we might speculate, with some success perhaps, on their probable course of conduct; but as it is, the future is dark. We do not believe, that 'his Majesty's present advisers' have formed any definite idea of the steps that ought to be taken; they do not yet know, how the needle of expediency may point.

It is said that Sir Charles Grey has secured a passage for England. The commission is, therefore, ended.

What is uncle Gosford to do now? said an independent farmer, the other day,

I guess he'll have to go home, or start another team at Quebec, the last one has turned out too skittish.

BEARS.—The Montreal Gazette has occasionally mentioned of late the appearance of bears in the neighborhood of Three Rivers and elsewhere, and it seems this

quarter is to come in for a share of Bruin's visits. We have heard of several being seen in Shefford, within these few weeks, and a large one was shot by Mr. James Ingalls, one day last week, on his farm near the Pinnacle mountain about three and a half miles from this. Bruin had been living 'on clover' all summer,—there were about four inches of fat on his back.

#### LIST OF LETTERS.

For St. Armand.

Miss Emily Frary, Benjamin Patch,  
David Tittemore, Sylvester Oniel,  
Abraham Labran, George Frary,  
Thomas Gilman, or E. Waldo,  
Peleg Thomas, Jason Brewer,  
George W. Ayer, H. M. Chandler,  
Sutton, Calend Dearborn,  
Daniel Jones, John F. West,  
Berkshire, Vt.  
John Dingman,

WALTER DAVIS.  
St. Armand, Oct. 1st, 1836. V2 26-3w

#### TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

THE adjourned Quarterly meeting of the Frelihbburg Temperance Society will be held at Trinity Church in this village on the third Thursday of the present month, the 20th instant at 4 o'clock P. M.

A general attendance is solicited.  
By order of the President  
S. P. LALANNE.  
Frelihbburg 3d Oct 1836.

#### For Sale.

A valuable situation for a country Mechanic, on the road from Frelihbburg to Philipsburg—4 miles from the latter place. There are 30 acres of good LAND, 20 of which are improved; A DWELLING HOUSE, WOOD-SHED, BARN, and SHOE-MAKER'S SHOP. The buildings are new, and in excellent repair.

Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

GEORGE FELLERS.

St. Armand West, 4th Oct. 1836. V2 26-3w

#### Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 22d August last, one year old Steer, dark with white back, of middling size. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, immediately.

WALTER DAVIS.

St. Armand, Oct. 1st, 1836. V2 26-3w

#### Just Received.

The subscriber has just received at his store in HIGHGATE, an extensive stock of

Teas, Coffee,  
Spices, Tobacco,  
Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.

which he offers to his friends by wholesale, low for cash or credit.

W. W. SMITH.

August 9, 1836.

#### BBLS fresh inspected

100 BBLS FLOUR,

for sale by

W. W. SMITH. V2 21 4w.

CASH paid for

BUTTER.

W. W. SMITH.

#### RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF

Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, (17s 6d.)

EAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday evenings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.

Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please, breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus the advantages of this new line are obvious.

#### Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity that he still continues the

#### Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths, and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

DANIEL FORD.

Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11-1y.

#### PARTICULAR NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Bailey & Smith, A. P. Smith, & the present firm of Smith & Gilliland, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned

## SUMMARY.

### DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED if in the outset of life things do not go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life in the prospect appears smooth and level enough, but when we come to travel it we find it all up hill, and generally rough enough. The journey is a laborious one, and whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so, to our disappointment if we have built on another calculation. To endure what is to be endured with as much cheerfulness as possible—and to elbow our way as easily as we can through the great crowd, hoping for little yet striving for much, is perhaps the true plan. But

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED, if occasionally you slip down by the way, and your neighbors tread over you a little, in other words don't let a failure or two dishearten you, accidents will happen; miscalculations will sometimes be made, things will turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in April, sometimes cloudy and sometimes clear and favorable; and as it would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun, because to-day is stormy, so it is unwise to sink into despondency, when fortune frowns, since, in the common course of things she may be surely expected to smile again. Again

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED, if you are deceived in the people of the world, they are very rotten at the core. From sources such as these you may be most unexpectedly deceived; and you will naturally feel sore under such deceptions; but to these you must become used; if you fare as most people do, they will lose their novelty before you grow gray, and you will learn to trust men cautiously, before you allow them great opportunities to injure you.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED, under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience, than the opinions of men, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious; be frugal; be honest; deal in perfect kindness with all; exercising a neighbourly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse and if you do not prosper as rapidly as any of your neighbors, depend upon it you will be as happy.—*Monthly Repository.*

**PERILOUS AFFAIR WITH A TURTLE.**—In the small island of Ashtola, lying about twelve miles from the coast of Mekarin, on the northeast side of the gulf, a party went on shore for the purpose of catching turtles. We left the ship at sunset, and reached the shore about dark, then hauled the boat upon the beach. Having reached the place where we thought likely that the turtle would land, we lay down, keeping a sharp lookout and making as little noise as possible. The moon had risen some time, and was shedding her silvery rays on those desolate regions—the opposite coast in the distance, which is very mountainous, and the ship riding at anchor had together a most beautiful effect; the sea was calm, and every thing appeared to be sleeping in the stillness of the night, and not a whisper being heard among the party—the surf dashed against the rocks, alone breaking the silence of the scene.—We were all in anxious expectation of the turtle, and six bells had just struck on board—that it was 11 o'clock, P. M., when we saw the first, to our great delight, coming on shore just opposite to us. It looked like a black rock, moving slowly and steadily out of the water. We did not interrupt its progress until it got some distance up on the beach, when a rush was made towards it, and it was immediately turned over on its back, without giving it time either to defend itself or blind its assailants by throwing the sand with its flappers or fins, which they do with such force that it is dangerous to come near them. It took six stout men to turn the largest that we caught; and the following incident will show further the strength of these animals. One of our men, the gunner, wandered away by himself to the farther end of the beach, where he thought to have all the sport to himself; not doubting for a moment that he would be able to turn any turtle that he found; but on the contrary, to his surprise, not being absent long before espying a large one making towards the beach, he allowed it to come up on some way, and then ran over to it and attempted to turn it. All his endeavors were fruitless—and by some means he got his hand between the shell and neck which the animal by drawing in his head jammed & held there so tight that he could not withdraw it. The turtle began to crawl towards the wharf, which, being newly built, was driven up several feet. The shock was so severe that every thing and every body on board were prostrated. The gentleman who had formed the ring came to the deck in a heap. Some ladies in the cabin cut queer figures, and the horses presented a funny sight as they went upon their knees.

The boat went full speed against the wharf, which, being newly built, was driven up several feet. The shock was so severe that every thing and every body on board were prostrated. The gentleman who had formed the ring came to the deck in a heap. Some ladies in the cabin cut queer figures, and the horses presented a funny sight as they went upon their knees. No material damage was done, except to the wharf, which will require almost entire renewing. The accident was entirely unforeseen, and had the boat been in the stream, she must have kept on until her steam was out, and where that would have been no one can say.—*U. S. Paper.*

**THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.**—It is a pleasing duty to record a truly noble and humane act on the part of this nobleman. A few days ago, as his Lordship was travelling in the neighborhood of Killaneen in this county, he was struck with the appearance of a farmer's horse which his carriage overtook on the road. After a few preliminaries, the animal changed owners, and became the property

a good laugh at him for his adventure.—*Kempstone's Journal.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

**A NECDOTE OF GEN. HOUSTON.**—About two years ago, Gen. Houston, in company with two others, left Nashville, (Tenn.) for Texas. They travelled several days through marshes and over mountains, among christians as well as savages, without any thing interesting or marvellous crossing their path.

Late one beautiful moonlight evening they entered a village, the county town of —, state of —, where they took lodgings for the night; the news was very soon spread over the town, that Gov. Houston, from Tennessee, had taken lodgings at —, where in a short time, he was greeted by judge and jury, counsel and client, (the Court being in Session,) by the accomplished female, as well as the back woods rustic, all of whom received the salutation of a gentleman and scholar in the person of Gen. Houston. There was an old man with his interesting and beautiful daughter, who seemed to claim the attention of the General, more than all the other visitors. There was an expression in the old man's look, differing from the rest—he looked a language which said, 'can you help me?' and echo answered from the heaving breast of the daughter, can you help!

The old man, many years ago, had taken up a large tract of land in that country, on which he settled with his young family, and which, through industry, he had converted into a very extensive and profitable plantation, but had inadvertently omitted to enter it. Some time previous to this event, a knowing one ascertained that the old man could be ejected and legally too, set to work, had the farm entered in his own name, got a writ of ejection, had it served, and in an hour the old man and his family were turned out of 'house and home,' almost pennyless. The old man entered suit in the court for the recovery of his lost home, but having no money he had no friends! (how true.) The general listened to his tale of woe, and intimated that he would help him on the morrow, as on that day the case would be decided.

It was a delightful morning, the sun shone cheerfully, but the old man scarcely felt his influence; true, he thought a little light had broken in on the gloom of his mind—perhaps he may come to my help, but alas! I have no money, and counsel do not often labour for naught—during these reveries the Court was called—the Counsel for the defendant opened an appeal to the jury on the legality of his client's claim to the farm, and labored long and hard in defence of his plea—it was thought by some that his arguments were incontrovertible—during this time there sat the old man—no friend to console him—the Governor was not there—he had not been as good as his intimation—the Council was about closing his appeal, and in all probability the decision would go against the plaintiff—mark! a rustling noise is heard; a move is in the crowd; a tall, genteel personage enters; the old man lifts his eye and recognises the Governor; he steps forward, introduces himself to the court, volunteers for the old man, all eyes were upon him, and when the words 'Gentlemen of the Jury' fell from his lips, the current of opinion began to change; there was anunction in the words to which the inmates of that house were unaccustomed, he proceeded eloquently, feelingly, and his words fell on the listeners like the rushing of many waters; the white handkerchiefs of the ladies were soon brought into requisition, the stern Jurors were seen to throw away the briny drop, the Judge changed his position frequently, anon the whole house, judge, and jury, counsel, & client, spectators—all were suffused in tears; he closed his arguments, his eloquent and impressive appeal to the jury, walked out, and the jury, without leaving their box gave the 'old man' back his farm.

A TEXIAN.

A SCENE.—On Friday afternoon, as the Peck Slip was entering the latter place, the order was given to stop the engine.—The engineer attempted to do so, but the lever used for that purpose broke in his hand, and to stop was now impossible.—The captain instantly sang out to the passengers, and told them to stand fast, as 'go they must,' and go they did. About 20 gentlemen formed a compact ring, backing each other, and patiently stood waiting

the shock. The boat went full speed against the wharf, which, being newly built, was driven up several feet. The shock was so severe that every thing and every body on board were prostrated. The gentleman who had formed the ring came to the deck in a heap. Some ladies in the cabin cut queer figures, and the horses presented a funny sight as they went upon their knees.

No material damage was done, except to the wharf, which will require almost entire renewing. The accident was entirely unforeseen, and had the boat been in the stream, she must have kept on until her steam was out, and where that would have been no one can say.—*U. S. Paper.*

of the noble Marquis. The farmer, however, elated, no doubt, by his ready sale, was resolved to show off the merits of the horse, but in doing so the animal became so restive and irritated that he broke to pieces the vehicle to which he was harnessed, and fractured the arm of the farmer, besides inflicting other injuries. Upon witnessing the accident, the Marquis of Waterford immediately left his carriage, and causing three gentlemen who were with him at the time to do the same, he had the sufferer placed within it, and drove with him to the house of a neighboring gentleman, where he had every attention paid him. Not content with this, his Lordship, in the most generous manner, gave him five pounds, and then returned him his horse. He further directed no expense to be spared, to have him removed to Clonmel, and to have the ablest surgeon there employed for him. He is now under the care of Dr. Burgess, and is rapidly recovering....*Tipperary Constitution.*

The late Archbishop Cheverix of Bordeaux.—The estimable character of this lamented prelate, who resided many years in Boston, is familiarly known to our readers. The following anecdote related of him in the *Corsair* furnishes another bright trait to the reputation of that truly pious and great man:—One day leaving the church an old and infirm woman implored his charity. The worthy Prelate slipped a five franc piece into her hand. 'My Lord,' said his almoner, who was walking behind him, 'are you aware that the woman is a Jewess?' 'Yes, she is a Jewess,' exclaimed the Cardinal, 'you are right; few people bestow alms on the poor creature for that very reason; and you, Sir, I suppose are among the number.' As she receives such little assistance from charity, she is in need of more money; give her my purse, Sir.'

**EXTRACT.—LOVE.**—On writing this word, we feel our breast fluttering beneath a clogging weight of fear, just as it did—we care not to say how many years ago. It is a strange and a beautiful thing—first, innocent love. There is that in female beauty, which it is pleasure merely to gaze upon; but beware of looking too long. The lustrous black pupil contrasting with the pearl-like white of the eye and the carnation skin—the clear, placid blue, into which you see down, down to the very soul—the deep hazel, dazzling as a sunlit stream, seen through an opening in its willow banks—all may be gazed upon with impunity ninety-nine times, but at the hundredth, you are gone man.

The following beautiful toast was revived at a social board a few days ago:—'I drink ken, about politics—here's Friendship in marble, and injury in dust.'

### TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance £. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year £. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

Communications must be addressed to JAMES MOIR FERRE, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

### STANDARD AGENTS,

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.

Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.

Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.

Galloway Freigh, Bedford.

Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville; Dunham.

Albert Barneuy, P. M., Churchville.

Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.

P. H. Knowlton, Brome.

Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.

Whipple Wells, Farnham.

Henry-Boright, Sutton.

William Davis, Stanbridge Ridge.

Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.

Henry Wilson, La Cole.

Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.

Nathan Hale, Troy.

Albert Chapman, Caldwells' Manor.

Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George.

E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.

Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the Missouri Standard, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the Office in Freighsburg, all payments must be made.

A yard of Calico for a pound of Butter.

THE subscriber has received fresh from the market, and offers for sale at his Store in Bedford, a great variety of beautiful French Muslins, London Chintz and Prints of different qualities. Also a new and splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Summer wear; all a little cheaper and better style of Goods, than any offered at present to the public.

Groceries of the best qualities. All kinds of country produce will be received in payment for Dry Goods.

PHILIP H. MOORE.

Bedford, August 10th, 1836.



## FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY

SMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, Esqrs. respectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

### STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

AT

BURLINGTON, Vt.

hey hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in a good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States. Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, in the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of

### CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.

BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, &c.

College Street, Burlington Vt.

January 12 1836.

### Cash for Wool!

#### NOTICE

IS hereby given that two shillings currency per pound will be paid at the Factory of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke, for clean native Wool, average quality, the produce of the Eastern Townships.

Sherbrooke, May 10, 1836. V2—7

### SMITH'S

### Cheap Store.

### New & Splendid

### Goods.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has just received one of the most extensive, splendid and general assortments of

### Goods

ever offered for sale in this section of the country. All of which are of the very first quality and latest Fashions. Without particularizing, he solicits most respectfully, a fair examination of his Goods and prices, before purchases are made elsewhere.

Every kind of Farmers' Produce received in payment, for which the highest price will be paid.

W. W. SMITH.

Mississoula Bay, June 28, 1836. V2 12t.

### ST. ALBANS, MAY 31, 1836

### New & Cheap

### GOODS.

I have received and now offer for sale, at my old stand, a large and general assortment of

### Fancy & Staple Goods,

Including a large stock of

Sheetings, Tickings,

Cotton Yarn, Candlewick,

Batts, Wadding,

Paper Hangings,

Broads, cloth Cassimeres,

Satinets, Silks,

Bombazines, Calicos,

Muslins, Laces,

Jackonets, Bonnets,

Ribbons, Gloves,

Hosiery, &c. &c.

It is published at the low price of 2 dollars.

For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter